HAND WASHING LESSON PLANS & WORKSHEETS

Kindergarten through Sixth Grade



Distributed by: Sioux Falls Health Department Environmental Division www.siouxfalls.org/health



Hand Washing Lesson Plan **Kindergarten**

Objective: Understand that cleanliness is important to health.

Objective: Explain the importance of being in charge of their own bodies.

General Information:

- Germs are everywhere.
- Germs are so small that you cannot see them.
- Germs can make you sick.
- You can get rid of germs by washing your hands.

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together for at least 10 seconds.
- Scrub underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse and then dry.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- Before eating or touching food.
- After playing with animals.

Teaching Idea:

Use a spray bottle filled with clean water. Spray water on children's hands. Explain that the water on their hands represents germs that come out of their mouths when they cough and sneeze. Now have the children touch an object (i.e., table, chair, etc.). Ask them what happened to the object they touched (it became damp). Explain that this is what happens when we sneeze into our hands and then touch an object (the germs on our hands get on the object). Discuss what might happen if one of their friends touches the object while it is moist (they might pick up the germs and get sick). Explain that if you wash your hands after sneezing or coughing in them the gems will be washed away and there will be less of a chance for people to get sick.

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete.



lame____

I pledge to wash my hands

To Germ Company

Objective: Tell why cleanliness, grooming, posture, and body mechanics are important.

General Information:

- Germs are everywhere.
- Germs are so small that you cannot see them.
- Germs can make you sick.
- You can get rid of germs by washing your hands.

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together for at least 10 seconds.
- Scrub underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse and then dry.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- Before eating or touching food.
- After playing with animals.

Teaching Idea:

Use a spray bottle filled with clean water. Spray water on children's hands. Explain that the water on their hands represents germs that come out of their mouths when they cough and sneeze. Now have the children touch an object (i.e., table, chair, etc.). Ask them what happened to the object they touched (it became damp). Explain that this is what happens when we sneeze into our hands and then touch an object (the germs on our hands get on the object). Discuss what might happen if one of their friends touches the object while it is moist (they might pick up the germs and get sick). Explain that if you wash your hands after sneezing or coughing in them the germs will be washed away and there will be less of a chance for people to get sick.

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete.



Name.

I pledge to wash my hands

To Germ Company

Objective: Tell why cleanliness, grooming, posture, and body mechanics are important.

General Information:

- Germs are everywhere.
- Germs are so small that you cannot see them.
- Germs can make you sick.
- You can get rid of germs by washing your hands.

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together for at least 10 seconds.
- Scrub underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse and then dry.

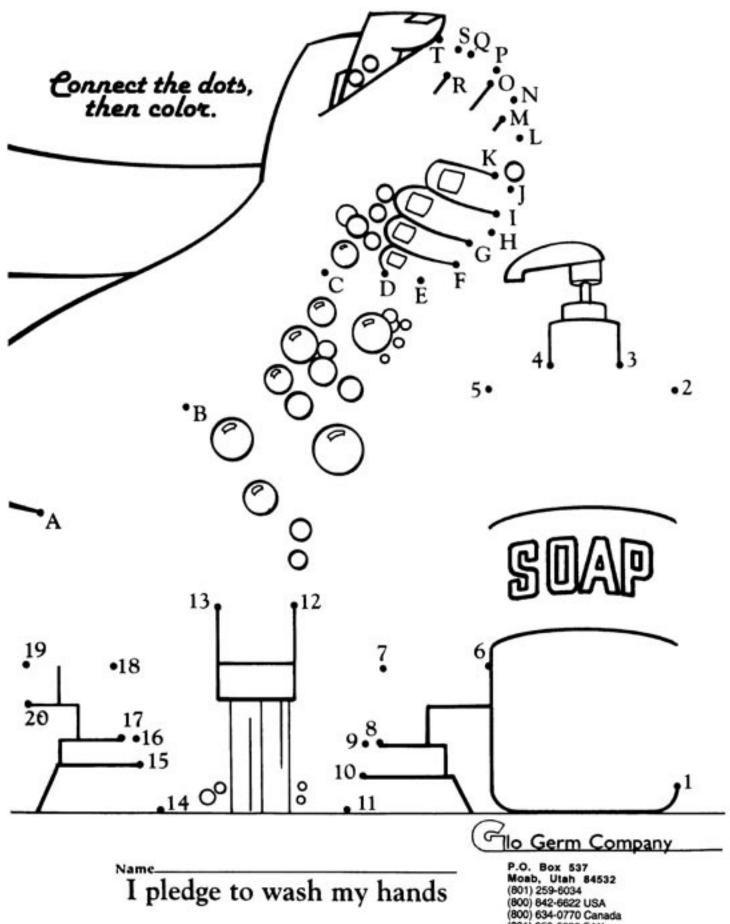
When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- Before eating or touching food.
- After playing with animals.

Teaching Idea:

Use a spray bottle filled with clean water. Spray water on children's hands. Explain that the water on their hands represents germs that come out of their mouths when they cough and sneeze. Now have the children touch an object (i.e., table, chair, etc.). Ask them what happened to the object they touched (it became damp). Explain that this is what happens when we sneeze into our hands and then touch an object (the germs on our hands get on the object). Discuss what might happen if one of their friends touches the object while it is moist (they might pick up the germs and get sick). Explain that if you wash your hands after sneezing or coughing in them the germs will be washed away and there will be less of a chance for people to get sick.

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete.



(800) 634-0770 Canada (801) 259-5930 FAX

Objective: Describe how daily health practices make a difference in their appearance, health, and feeling of well being.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- Before preparing, touching or eating food.
- After playing with animals.
- After touching money.
- After coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.

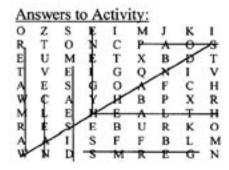
How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together vigorously for 10 to 20 seconds.
- Scrub underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry with paper towel or hand dryer.

Importance of Hand Washing:

- Germs are so small that you cannot see them and they can be found almost everywhere.
- Washing your hands can help to get rid of germs. Germs can make you sick.
- There are many types of germs (e.g., bacteria and viruses).
- Bacteria and viruses cause illness and disease.
- Some illnesses and diseases that are caused by bacteria and viruses are very serious.
- Some examples of illnesses and diseases caused by bacteria and viruses are: colds, flu, pneumonia, hepatitis A, and shigellosis.
- Washing your hands is the best way to prevent these illnesses and diseases.

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete. Answers to the activity are provided below.



Hand Washing Word Search

Find and circle the eight words in the puzzle below.

GERMS

DISEASE

SOAP

WASH HANDS

WARM WATER

HYGIENE

CLEAN

HEALTH





Name.

I pledge to wash my hands

Tlo Germ Company

Objective: Describe how daily health practices can affect one's appearance, health, and acceptance by others.

General Principles:

- Germs are so small that you cannot see them and they are found almost everywhere.
- There are many types of germs (bacteria and viruses).
- Bacteria and viruses can cause illnesses and diseases such as: colds, influenza, pneumonia, hepatitis A, and shigellosis.
- Washing your hands is the best prevention against these illnesses and diseases!

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together vigorously for 10 to 20 seconds.
- Pay special attention to the cuticles and underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry off hands with a dry paper towel or hand dryer.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- After playing with animals, handling money, and coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Before preparing, touching, or eating food.

Importance of Handwashing:

- Illnesses and diseases caused by bacteria and viruses can be very serious and can even cause death if not properly treated.
- Germs can be spread four ways: fecal-oral contact (e.g., hepatitis A and shigellosis), direct/close contact (e.g., lice), blood contact (e.g., HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B), and respiratory/airborne contact (e.g., influenza and colds).

Miscellaneous Information:

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete. Answers to the activity are provided below:

Answers to Activity

- 1. MGSER = germs 5. SAPO = soap
- 2. SVURI=virus 6. SEAIDSE=disease
- 3. DSNHA = hands 7. CIBAEATR = bacteria
- 4. TRWAE = water 8. TLEHAHY = healthy

00	0.0.		. 。0	00
H	AND WAS	HING WORD SC	RAMBI	.Eo
0	Unscramble	the words below. Try <u>not</u> to use th	e bints.	0
		Hint:	Answer:	00
ŏ	MGSER	These are what make you sick.		0
9	SVURI	This is one type of germ.		0
9	DSNHA	What you should always wash.		0
%	TRWAE	What you wash your hands with.		Ö
(P)	SAPO	This helps to eliminate germs.		Ŏ
$\widetilde{\circ}$	SEAIDSE	What germs can cause.		0
(a)	CIBAEATR	This is another type of germ.	-	8
0	TLEHAHY	Washing your hands can keep you	<i>u</i>	, 0
Jigu SOA			_	80
20	The Contraction of the Contracti	00 O O O)ಲ್ಲಿ	$\circ \circ$

Glo Germ Company

I pledge to wash my hands regularly

Objective: List several common childhood communicable diseases and methods of prevention.

General Principles:

- Germs are so small that you cannot see them and they are found almost everywhere.
- There are many types of germs (bacteria and viruses).
- Bacteria and viruses can cause illnesses and diseases such as: colds, influenza, pneumonia, hepatitis A, and shigellosis.
- Washing your hands is the best prevention against these illnesses and diseases!

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together vigorously for 10 to 20 seconds.
- Pay special attention to the cuticles and underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry off hands with a dry paper towel or hand dryer.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- After playing with animals, handling money, and coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Before preparing, touching, or eating food.

Importance of Handwashing:

- Illnesses and diseases caused by bacteria and viruses can be very serious and can even cause death if not properly treated.
- Germs can be spread four ways: fecal-oral contact (e.g., hepatitis A and shigellosis), direct/close contact (e.g., lice), blood contact (e.g., HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B), and respiratory/airborne contact (e.g., influenza and colds).

Miscellaneous Information:

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his/her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete. Answers to the activity are provided below:

Answers to Activity

Across 1) hepatitis 3) vigorously 5) soap 6) toilet 7) fingernails **Down** 1) hand washing 2) warm 3 viruses 4) bacteria 6) twenty

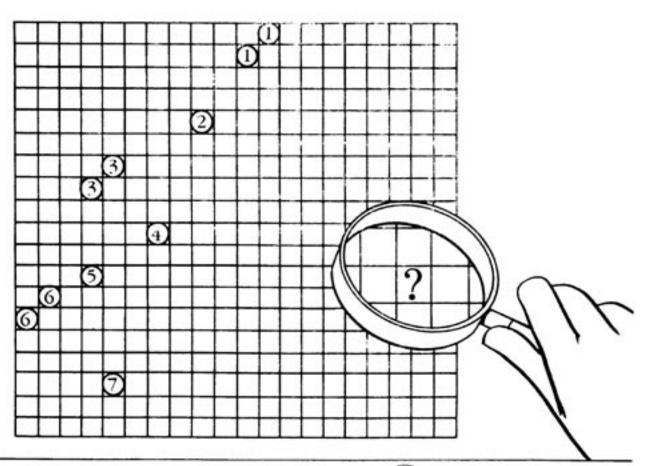
Hand Washing Crossword Puzzle

Across

- is caused by a virus and can be spread by not washing your hands after using the bathroom.
- When washing hands rub hands together _
- 5. When washing your hands make sure to use a lot
- 6. The most important time to wash your hands is after
- 7 The most important part of your hands to wash is under the

- Down

 1. The best prevention against disease is
 (Two words) water. The germ that causes hepatitis A is a 4. The germ that causes Shigella is a_
- When washing hands rub together for ______ seconds.



I pledge to wash my hands regularly

lo Germ Company

P.O. Box 537 Moab, Utah 84532 (801) 259-6034 (800) 842-6622 USA

(800) 634-0770 Canada (801) 259-5930 FAX

Objective: Identify and discuss health practices associated with less illness and longer life expectancy.

General Principles:

- Germs are so small that you cannot see them and they are found almost everywhere.
- There are many types of germs (bacteria and viruses).
- Bacteria and viruses can cause illnesses and diseases such as: upper and lower respiratory tract infections, influenza, pneumonia, hepatitis A and B, and shigellosis.
- Washing your hands is the best prevention against these illnesses and diseases!

How to Wash Your Hands:

- Use warm, running water.
- Use liquid or pump soap whenever possible.
- Rub hands together vigorously for 10 to 20 seconds.
- Pay special attention to the cuticles and underneath the fingernails.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry off hands with a dry paper towel or hand dryer.

When to Wash Your Hands:

- After using the toilet.
- After playing with animals, handling money, and coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Before preparing, touching, or eating food.

Importance of Handwashing:

- Illnesses and diseases caused by bacteria and viruses can be very serious and can even cause death if not properly treated.
- Germs can be spread four ways: fecal-oral contact (e.g., hepatitis A and shigellosis), directl/close contact (e.g., lice), blood contact (e.g., HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B), and respiratory/airborne contact (e.g., influenza and colds).

Miscellaneous Information:

- Hand washing message needs to be reinforced several times throughout the day, especially before lunch and after using the restroom.
- Teach by example.
- The activity asks each student to write his or her name on the bottom of the page pledging to wash their hands. You may want to post one or all of the activity sheets in the classroom to serve as a reminder of the pledge.
- Please copy the activity on the reverse side of this sheet for the children to complete. Answers to the activity are provided below:

Answers to Activity

virus
 twenty
 four
 vigorously

3. warm 8. hand washing

4. antibacterial 9. bacteria

5. fingernails 10. toilet

Secret Code Hand Washing Game

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A Letter: Secret code letters are in parenthesis below. Match the code letters to the actual letters to spell a word relating to bygiene. Type of germ that causes hepatitis A is a ____ (ERIFH) Wash your hands for at least ______ seconds . (GDVMGB) When washing your hands use ______ water . (DZIN) Hand washing soap should be _____ (ZMGRYZXGVIRZO) Most important part of hands to wash is under the _____ (URNTVIMZROH) Germs can be spread at least ______different ways. (U-L F 1) When washing your hands rub together ______ (ERTLILFHOB) The best prevention against infectious disease is ______ (SZMW DZHSRMT) The type of germ that causes Shigella is a ______ (YZXGVIRZ) 10. The most important time to wash your hands is after using the ______ (GLROVG)

Glo Germ Company

Name_

Actual Letter:

Secret Code

I pledge to wash my hands regularly